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ABSTRACT

This self-instructional unit about cafes in France is intended for beginning students of French. The introduction to the teacher specifies the general goals, specific learner objectives, evaluation process, and equipment needed. The student's learning activities are divided into four parts, three of which are followed by a written self-quiz and the fourth by an oral quiz. By performing the activities as directed, the student is expected to be able to locate cafes on a map, distinguish various types of eating places, learn the appropriate vocabulary, read a menu, and act out a scene between the waiter and the customer. The necessary information on cafes is supplied in English and is illustrated with pen and ink drawings. Although the unit is intended to be self-contained, a tape recording and filmstrip to accompany the text are available. (AMH)

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Vous Désirez?

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The following unit, intended for self instruction, was developed at the University of Minnesota Work-In in Besançon, France, in the summer of 1974. Janina Zask and Raymond Ferran served as consultants for the Work-In; the latter provided the illustrations. Additional copies of the unit are available from the ACTFL Materials Center for $1.00 each ($0.75 each in quantities of ten or more). Although the unit is self-contained in this publication, a filmstrip ($2.50) and audiotape ($2.50) are also available. References to frames on the filmstrip are included in the text; teachers wishing to produce their own tape will find a script provided. A similar unit on "Riding the Métro" is scheduled for publication in the February 1977 issue of Foreign Language Annals.

TO THE TEACHER:

Level: Beginning

General Goals: The student will notice some differences and similarities among the cafés of Besançon. He will recognize the atmosphere of a typical café, including the setting, the roles of the different people in the café, and the social customs and procedures of the café.

Specific Learner Objectives:

(1) The student will be able to locate cafés which can be found in the downtown area within a four-block radius.

(2) The student will know the six different types of places that serve refreshments and will be able to identify how they are different.

(3) Using a tarif des consommations, the student will know how to find out what is served in the café and its price.

(4) The student will act out a scene between the garçon or serveuse and a client.

(5) The student will correctly pronounce and use the new café vocabulary and phrases.

Evaluation: The student will complete three written self-quizzes and one oral self-quiz. He will correct the written quizzes with the answer sheets provided, and the teacher will evaluate the oral quiz, with him. To evaluate the oral quiz, the teacher will note the words that the student mispronounces and will drill these words with the student. When the student feels he can correctly pronounce those words, he will say them again to the teacher. When the teacher feels that his pronunciation is satisfactory, the oral quiz will be completed.

After the completion of the unit, if feasible, the student will role-play the part of either the waiter, waitress, or customer in a café setting with realia. The student is expected to show his mastery of the vocabulary.

Equipment:

(1) Map of downtown Besançon with cafés indicated (included in the unit).

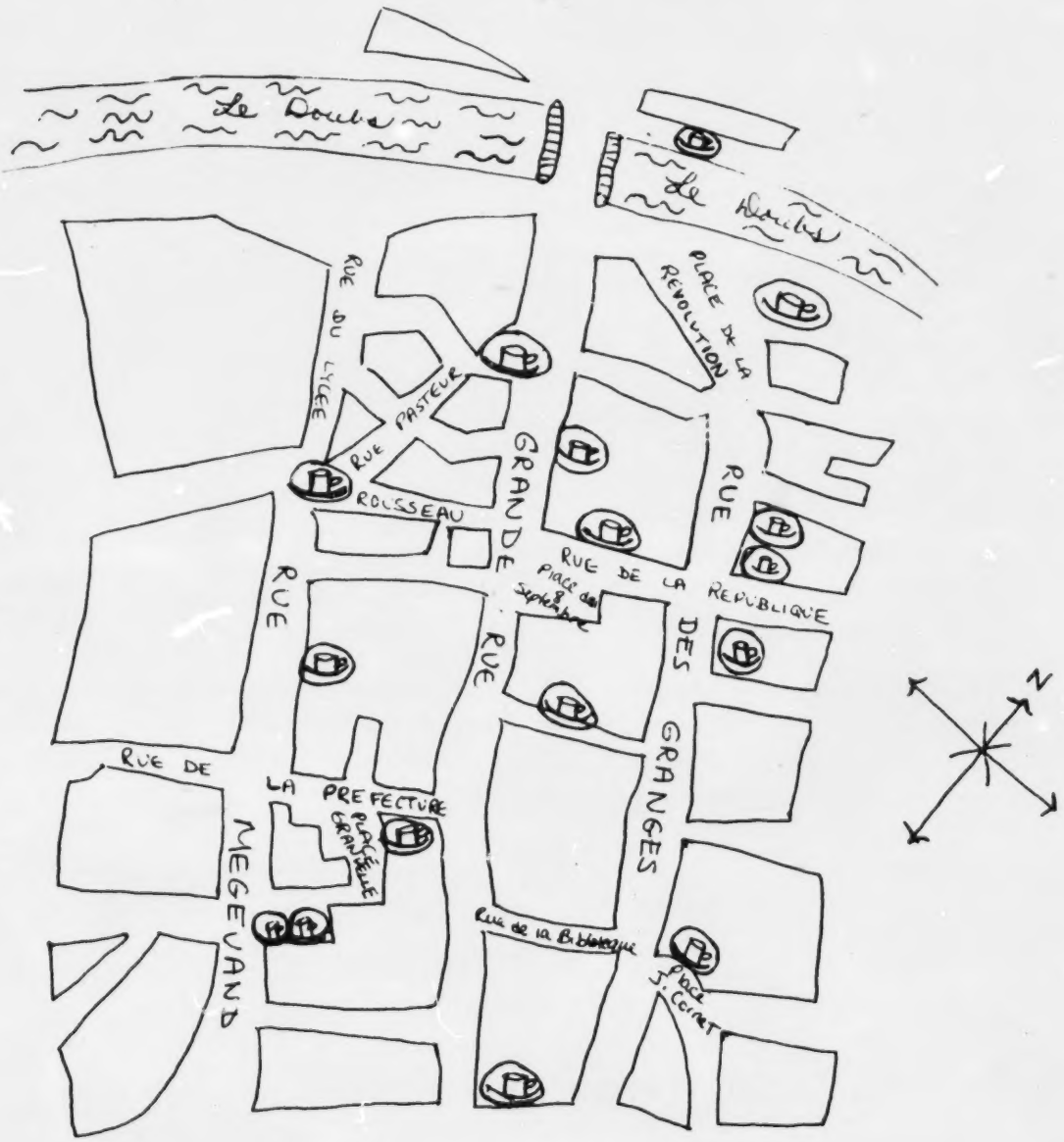
(2) Projector and filmstrip (optional).

(3) Realia: cash register receipts, tarif des consommations, small apron, bow tie and vest, French money, ashtray, sugar cubes in packages, small pop bottles, small cup and saucer, spoon, place mats, and a tray.

(4) If possible, prepare a sidewalk café with small tables, chairs, large umbrellas to put over the tables, and a large bar with empty bottles stacked behind it.

(5) Two tape recorders: one to play the original tape and one for the student to record his responses.

TO THE STUDENT:



Let's imagine that we are in France!
The streets are filled with many exciting-looking people.
Taxis and busses are whizzing by.
The shop windows are filled with elegant things to buy.
What's the best way to 'get into it'?
Find an inviting café, sit down, and spend an hour taking it all in.
You can have a delicious drink and watch the parade.
By the end of this unit you will be a café expert!

The first step is to find a café. Look at all the cafés in this small area of downtown Besançon! (See previous page.)

Some of their names are:

Café National	Café de Pontarlier
Midi/minuit Café	Café de la Concorde
Café Université	Café du Commerce
Café du Théâtre	Café du Globe
Café des Deux Places	Le Vendôme

Let's see how well you could get around Besançon when you are looking for a café.

Self-Quiz 1

1. Could you sit in a café on the bank of the Doubs River? _____
2. Which street has the most cafés? _____
3. Is there a café on Rue Rousseau? _____
4. Your group of friends is meeting for thé at the café at Place J. Cornet. How far away is that from your bus stop on the bridge over the Doubs River? _____
5. Your friends asked you to meet them at the café on Grande Rue. Will you have any trouble finding them? _____ Why? _____

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)

There are six kinds of eating places, and you want to get the right one. (If you wanted to take a girl on a very special date, you wouldn't say, "I'll meet you at the drug store for dinner!")

HERE'S HOW TO TELL THEM APART...(Get the projector and filmstrip.)

(1) Restaurant

It always has a menu posted outside by the door. You can get a full dinner there. (Look at frames 1 and 2.)

(2) Brasserie

You can tell a brasserie by the music you'll probably hear as you're walking by. They play juke boxes (full blast), often with American songs. There will also be pinball machines and perhaps a pool table in the back. Here you can get something to eat or just a beverage. Be sure to sit in the right section: eaters sit in one area and drinkers in another, so look carefully as you walk in. (Look at frames 3 and 4.)

(3) Snack Bar

This is a place where you can get a quick sandwich or drink. Don't expect much service or fanfare. A menu will be posted near the door. (Look at frames 5-9.)

(4) Salon de Thé

This is a tearoom, usually in the back of a pastry shop, which is generally frequented by women.

(5) Bar

You know what this is! (Look at frame 10.)

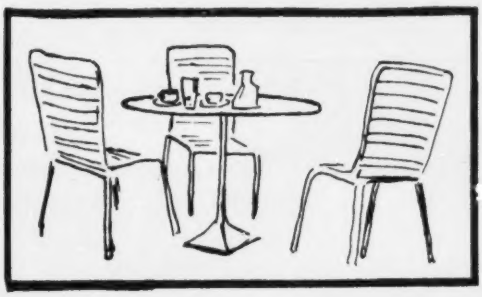
(6) Café

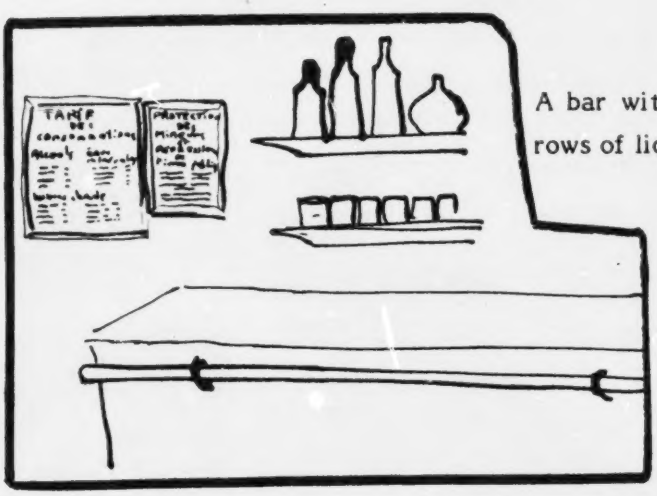
You are finally there! (Look at frames 11-15.)

WHAT IS A CAFÉ REALLY LIKE?

You'll know you are in a real French café when you see these things...

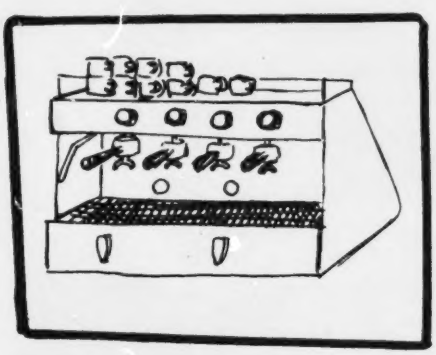
Little bare tables with ashtrays and skinny chairs--no tablecloths, placemats, or napkins;





A bar with a coffee machine and rows of liquor bottles;

A coffee machine (percolateur);



The serveuse or garçon (Look at frame 16);

An old rack for hats and coats;

Tiny coffee cups;

A vase of half-dead flowers;

The group (each café is frequented by a certain group of people--old, young, students, businessmen, gamblers, etc.; look at frames 17 and 18).

Self-Quiz 2

1. In France there are basically_____types of eating and drinking places.
2. Four of these have names like those we use in English. What are the names of the other places?

_____and_____

3. You are spending a day shopping with your grandmother. You are both hungry, thirsty, and tired. Where would be the best place to take her for some refreshments?

_____

4. Your favorite cyclist just won the Tour de France. Where will you and the fellows go to celebrate? _____
5. You are a clerk in the Uniprix (like Woolworth's), and you have only twenty minutes for lunch. Where will you go to grab a bite?

_____

6. You have a 'heavy' date tonight, and, since you want to impress her with the very best of style, you'll take her to a_____ for a cool drink before you have dinner at a first-class restaurant.
7. How many cafés are there around Place Granvelle? (See map)

_____

8. Name six things you'd find in a café.

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

True or False:

9. A French café always has a little vase of flowers on every table. _____

10. A café would never serve alcohol, just coffee. _____

11. In a café you may be served by a waiter or a waitress. _____

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)

SOME OF THE MORE POPULAR DRINKS ARE:

un café	Strong, black co fee served in a small cup.
un petit crème	Strong, black coffee served with half milk in a small cup.
un grand crème	A big cup of coffee with half milk; it's usually called café au lait.
un thé nature	Plain tea.
un thé au lait	Tea served with milk.
un thé citron	Tea served with a slice of lemon.
une infusion	A tea-like medicinal beverage, e.g., verveine, tilleul.
un chocolat	Served hot or cold; rich and chocolaty.
une bière blonde	Light beer.
une bière brune	Dark Beer.
un lait fraise	Milk with a touch of strawberry syrup.
un citron pressé	A tall glass of one-third puréed lemon; served with water and sugar so you can mix your own lemonade.
un coca	The same as ours; may be served with a lemon slice.
une limonade	Not lemonade; a soft drink like 7-Up or Sprite.
une citronnade	A yellow, carbonated, lemon drink.
un Gini	Brand name for a carbonated lemon drink.
un Schweppes	Brand name for a bitter, lemon-orange, carbonated drink.
un Pamplora	Brand name for an orange soda pop.
un Orangina	Brand name for orange pop with orange pulp in it.
un Banga	Brand name for orange juice.
un jus de raisin	Grape juice.
un jus d'ananas	Pineapple juice.
un jus de pomme	Apple juice.
un jus de pamplemousse	Grapefruit juice.

To hear how these beverages are pronounced, listen to the tape on the tape recorder. The speaker will pronounce each drink. Repeat it after him. Then listen to the speaker repeat the word. (Stop the tape.)

Now that you can say them as a native would, you are ready to order. After you have been sitting in the café awhile, the waiter will come and ask what you'd like.

The easiest way to tell him is simply to say the name of the beverage and add s'il vous plaît.

For example:

The waiter says: "Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
You answer: "Un petit crème, s'il vous plaît."

Listen to these two sentences on the tape. (Stop the tape.)

Now it's your turn. When you turn on the tape, the waiter will ask you what you'd like; each time respond with a different beverage.

For example:

Waiter: "Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
You: "Un petit crème, s'il vous plaît."
Waiter: "Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"
You: "Un chocolat, s'il vous plaît."
Waiter: "Vous désirez, Madame?"
You: "Une limonade, s'il vous plaît."
Waiter: "Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
You: "Un jus de pomme, s'il vous plaît."
Waiter: "Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"
You: "Une bière blonde, s'il vous plaît."

(Stop the tape.)

Now you be the waiter and ask the customer what he would like. (Start the tape.)

For example:

You:	"Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
Customer:	"Un café, s'il vous plaît."
You:	"Vous désirez, Madame?"
Customer:	"Un thé citron, s'il vous plaît."
You:	"Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"
Customer:	"Un Gini, s'il vous plaît."

(Stop the tape.)

After your coffee has cooled, you take a sip and decide to add some sugar. If the waiter has forgotten to give you some, get his attention and say:

"Du sucre, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur."

Listen to this sentence on the tape. (Stop the tape.) Now try saying it.

Imagine that you accidentally knock over your coke, and it runs all over the table. Although you are embarrassed, you calmly ask the waiter for some napkins.

"Des serviettes, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur."

Listen to this sentence on the tape. (Stop the tape.) Now you say it.

Oral Quiz

Now try these new phrases on your tape. Play both machines at the same time, so that you can hear the waiter's voice on one, respond, and record yourself on the second tape recorder. (Be sure to press the record button.)

The waiter will ask you five times what you'd like; ask for something different each time (drinks, napkins, sugar, etc.)

Then you take the part of the waiter and ask:

"Vous désirez, Monsieur?"

Wait for the customer on the tape to respond. Do this three times.

(Turn off both tape recorders.)

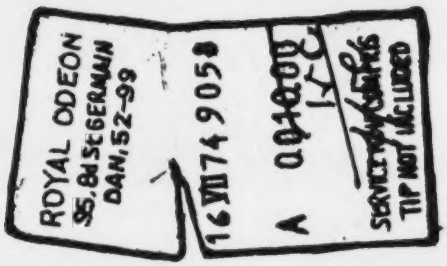
LE GARÇON OU LA SERVEUSE

In a typical café, the waiter will usually have a bow tie, a white shirt, and sometimes a dark vest. The waitress will wear a dark uniform and a small white apron.

They come to your table, take your order without writing it down, go to get it ready, stack it on a little tray, ring it up on a cash register, and come to serve you. Every cup of coffee is individually made at a coffee machine and served in tiny cups, if you have ordered café or un petit crème. Un grand crème or un café au lait is served in a large cup.

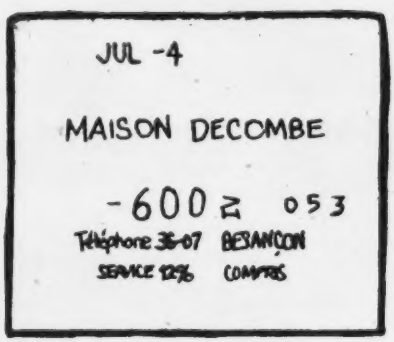
The waiter and waitress will open pop and beer bottles with one hand while still holding the tray. All bottled drinks are also served with a glass, but you will pour it yourself. They will lay the cash register receipt on the table. Sometimes you will have to pay wnen served. You'll know that you should if the waiter or waitress announces the price and then stands waiting. If not, you can put your money on your ticket when you are ready to go. The waiter will see it and come to get it, so that you can get your change.

If you have the correct amount, put it down and go. Once you have paid, the waiter will tear your ticket half way.



You usually don't have to leave a tip, because it is already included in the bill. The percentage is stated on the receipt, and it will usually be either 10% or 15% (sometimes Service Compris is 12%). This percentage is added to the price of the drink.

Examples:



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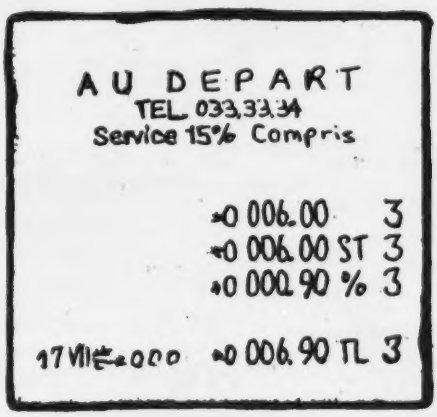

but...

You must leave a 15% tip when you pay!

LE CLIENT

When you go in, choose an empty table that is close to the street. If the café is crowded, it is all right to sit at a table with people you don't know. You should sit facing the street. All of you should sit on the same side, not across from each other. The point is to be able to sit and watch the people and traffic go by.

If it's a place that serves food, be sure that you sit in the right section. If you want only a beverage, go to the bare tables; the placemats and tablecloths are for those who are eating. Men may go to the bar to have a drink (standing up), but women would not do that.

Getting seated in the right spot in the café is the only tricky part; the rest is natural. Order, using 'please' and 'thank you.' Pay when served if the waiter is waiting, or pay before you are ready to go. You are free to sit for as long as you want. Nobody will rush you to leave. Many people stay to visit, read, daydream, and sip for over an hour.

It's a relaxing way to spend an hour. You might meet a group of friends at your favorite café and have a party before you go your separate ways home. Or...you might feel like going to a place where you know you can sit alone without feeling 'stupid' because you're alone.

A tarif des consommations shows all of the beverages that are served in a café along with their prices (look at frame 19). The first item is café, and its price is 1,40. That means it costs 1 franc and 40 centimes.

Self-Quiz 3

Use this tarif des consommations for questions 1-9.

TARIF DES CONSOMMATIONS

BOISSONS CHAUDES		JUS DE FRUITS, SODAS	
Café	1.40	Citron pressé	2.80
Café crème	1.50	Coca	2.50
Thé nature	2.00	Citronnade	2.50
Thé au lait	2.30	Limonade	2.50
Infusion	2.00	Jus de Fruits	2.50
Chocolat	2.00	Soda	2.50
Bières		**Vins**	
Bière blonde	2.50		
Bière brune	3.30	SERVICE COMPRIS	15%

1. How much does hot chocolate cost? _____

2. How much is a citron pressé? _____

3. All of the sodas cost 2,50 francs. What are three beverages that would be included in this category?

   _____ _____ _____

4. Are all of the alcoholic beverages classified together?

   _____

5. Which is more expensive, thé or café? _____

6. It is 100° F., and you are dying of thirst. A glass of grapefruit juice would really 'hit the spot.' You ask for_____ _____. It will cost_____. Is the tip included already?_____

7. Today it's cold and rainy. You're cold to the tips of your toes. The best thing on the menu to warm you up would be one of the_____. You only have 1,50; can you afford any of them?_____

8. An excellent fresh drink that you can mix yourself is_____ _____. It will cost_____. How much will the tip be?_____

9. You don't like your tea with sugar or lemon. You should order_____.

10. You are dying to know if they have hot dogs in France. Which of the different eating places should you explore first to find a hot dog?

    _____

    How can you find out if they have them without asking someone?

    _____

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)

BEFORE YOU'RE FINISHED...

Set up your own French café. Be the waiter, the waitress, or the customer. Try to include as many of the things that you have learned in this unit as possible. Have fun and enjoy your time in a French café!

Show your teacher your self-quizzes and turn in your tape; if necessary, drill any mistakes on your tape with the teacher.

Answers to Self-Quizzes

Self-Quiz 1

1. Yes
2. Rue des Granges
3. Yes
4. Five-seven blocks
5. Yes, because there are four cafés on the Grand Rue.

Self-Quiz 2

1. Six
2. Brasserie, Salon de Thé
3. Salon de Thé
4. Bar
5. Snack Bar
6. Café
7. Three
8. Tables, chairs, bar, coffee machine, waiter, waitress, hat rack, vase of flowers, little coffee cups, a tarif des consommations, a group.
9. False
10. False
11. True

Self-Quiz 3

1. 2 francs
2. 2,80
3. Citronnade; Limonade; Coca
4. No
5. Thé
6. Jus de pamplemousse; 2,50; yes
7. Boissons chaudes; café is the only one.
8. Citron presse; 2,80; the tip is included.
9. Thé nature
10. Snack Bar; read the menu by the door.

Tape Script

I. CAFÉ VOCABULARY

(The speaker should say each word, pause so that the student can say it, and then repeat the word.)

un café
un petit crème
un grand crème
un thé nature
un thé au lait
un thé citron
une infusion
un chocolat
une bière blonde
une bière brune
un lait fraise
un citron pressé
un coca
une limonade
une citronnade
un Gini
un Schweppes
un Pamplora
un Orangina
un Banga
un jus de raisin
un jus d'ananas
un jus de pomme
un jus de pamplemousse

II. CAFÉ PHRASES

(The speaker should say each sentence once.)

Waiter: "Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
Customer: "Un petit crème, s'il vous plaît."

(The speaker should say these phrases, allowing a pause after each for student response.)

"Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
"Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"
"Vous désirez, Madame?"
"Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
"Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"

(The speaker should say these phrases, allowing a pause before each one.)
"Un café, s'il vous plaît."
"Un thé citron, s'il vous plaît."
"Un Gini, s'il vous plaît."

(The speaker should say:)

"Du sucre, s'il vous plaît."
(Pause)
"Des serviettes, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur."

III. ORAL QUIZ

(The speaker should say these questions, allowing a pause after each for student response.)

"Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
"Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"
"Vous désirez, Madame?"
"Vous désirez, Monsieur?"
"Vous désirez, Mademoiselle?"

(The speaker should say each of these phrases, allowing a pause before each one.)

"Des serviettes, s'il vous plaît."
"Un cafe au lait, s'il vous plaît."
"Un Orangina, s'il vous plaît."

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